

1455

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Gutenberg reinvented for the West  
the method of movable print that  
the Chinese had discovered centuries  
earlier. The rapid dissemination  
of information and knowledge  
became possible in Europe.

1455-1485

1912 Dates J-BK

### WAR of Roses

Yorkists (White rose) defeat the Lancastrians  
(Red Rose)

The feebleness of Henry VI encouraged  
the duke of York, descendant of Edward III  
to aspire to the throne

Battles: St Albans; ~~the~~ BLOKE HEATH; Northampton  
Towton; Barnet; Tewkesbury (won by Yorkist)

Battle Wakefield; St. Albans; Edward of  
York Crowned

leaders: Richard & Edward, Dukes of York  
Earl of Warwick (later a Lancastrian)

losing  
leader: Henry VI & Queen Margaret

House of York, in person of Edward IV  
supplanted the House of Lancaster  
on the English throne.

1455

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calixtus III pope,

Wars of the Roses begin in  
England.

May 22, 1485

1912 Dates J-BK

St. Albans

A city of HERFORDSHIRE, England and the scene of two battles during the Wars of the Roses.

① Richard, duke of York defeated and took prisoner, Henry VI of England

1455 nearly 1456

Gutenberg finished his Bible

1455

Gutenberg Bible, first  
book published in cast  
metal movable type, launches  
a cultural revolution.

1455-1485

## Wars of the Roses

struggle for throne of England  
between houses of Lancaster of  
England (Red Rose) and York (white rose)  
Yorkists Captured Henry VI at Northampton  
July 10, 1460.

Yorkists were defeated at Wakefield  
Dec 30, 1460

Lancastrians were defeated at  
Marston - Cross Feb 2, 1461.



Lancastrians were defeated at Tewkesbury Field  
Mar. 29, 1461

Richard III (Oct 2, 1452 - Aug 22, 1485) was  
defeated and killed by Lancastrian claimant  
Henry Tudor later Henry VII at Bosworth  
Field Aug 22, 1485

AD 1455

Printing press: Germany, dated  
for the first well-printed book in  
Europe. J. Gutenberg's Bible of AD 1455.  
Subsequent developments included the  
high-speed rotary press AD 1865;  
typewriter 1867

c 1455

MAZARIN Bible Published at Mainz <sup>[in]</sup> <sub>[later]</sub>  
Gutenberg's printing machine produced its first masterpiece. Printing was known in China in 9th Century. It was invented in Europe in 15th cen. In 1454 Pope Nicholas V announced an indulgence, on a piece of paper printed with movable type (the earliest European printing to which a definite date can be assigned). The discovery is attributed to Johann Gutenberg of Germany. His machine used movable type, cast in molds, which

was hand-set and printed on handmade paper or vellum. The first important book printed by his press was the Bible (a copy was found in the library of Cardinal MAZARIN of France - in the 17th cen) (hence called Mazarin Bible). It was several yrs in the making but was completed by 1455 at latest. It is also called the Mainz Bible (Gutenberg made these after 1437. (also called Gutenberg Bible) (also called 42-line Bible, Typeface is Gothic script presses were established in Cologne 1464, Rome 1467, Paris 1470. The new technology facilitated the spread of classical learning during the Renaissance

C1455

End 1485

### Wars of the Roses Began

The houses of York and Lancaster struggle for mastery in England. Both houses were descended from Edward III. They fought from Battle of St Albans in 1455 to the accession of Henry Tudor in 1485. The nobility ranged itself about equally in support of both houses.

First Richard, Duke of York was made regent on the insanity of his cousin, the Lancastrian Henry VI. When Henry VI regained his mind, Richard

was exiled from court & was killed at Battle of Wakefield (1460). Richard's son, Edward IV usurped the throne in 1461 after victory at Towton in Yorkshire, the largest battle in the wars with 50,000 in the Field. Henry VI, feebler than ever regained the throne in 1470 but was imprisoned in Tower of London in 1471, followed by death of his son, Edward, the great Lancastrian hope during a Crecy Papist victory at the Battle of Tewkesbury (1471). Henry was murdered a few days later. Three Yorkist Kings (Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III) then held the crown until it was won on Bosworth field by Henry Tudor in 1485.

1455

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Battle of St Albans

1455

Sir John FOSTOLP ends a letter  
Written at CAISTER the vii day  
of February, Anno XXXIII H. VI

We must know the reign of  
Henry VI began on Sept 1, 1422  
before we can date this letter of  
his 33rd year A 1455



1455

England

War of the Roses begins.

1455-1485

1912 Dates J-BK

England & Scotland

Wars of the Roses (Red Rose of  
Lancaster, White Rose of York)

1455

1912 Dates J-EK  
England & Scotland

BATTLE OF ST. ALBANS

1455-1485

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## WARS of the ROSES

Indecisive Lancaster vs York

1455 - Battle of St Albans

1455-1485

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## WAR OF ROSES

House of YORK supplants that of  
Lancaster on English Throne.

BATTLES: ST. ALBANS; BLORE HEATH; WAKEFIELD;  
TOWTON; BARNET; TENKSBURY

LEADERS: Richard, Duke of York; Edward Duke  
of York; Earl of Warwick; Queen  
Margaret; Henry VI

The LUTHERAN Bible was printed in Latin. In Europe over 100 editions of the VULGATE alone appeared before 1500 AD and there were numerous vernacular versions too.

1455-1485

War of Roses (Civil wars between  
rival noble factions) began in  
England.

1455

Having invented printing with  
movable type at MAINZ, Germany  
Johann Gutenberg completed the  
first printed Bible



1455 AD

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## Printing Press

In Germany, printing presses ~~had~~ began turning out fine books in 1455.

The concept of printing, and the paper too, were Chinese in origin, yet the mechanisms were indigenous, not least in the screwless screw - the Chinese had overlooked the screw.

the products of the presses would include  
novelty novels and novelties of voyages,  
but Bibles had priority, as weapons in  
religious wars. A European custom was to  
serve God by burning nonbelievers and  
heretics at the stake; a similar industry,  
which nourished the sun by tearing out  
human hearts was thriving in the  
Americas, where the warrior kings of the  
Aztecs in Mexico and the Incas in Peru were  
unaware of what Europeans had in store  
for them. Such practices had little effect on  
global population numbers; which recovered  
in the mid-15th century.